

# Bering Sea - Western Interior Resource Management Plan

BLM



## Wild & Scenic River Eligibility Determination Report

This report evaluates the eligibility of 255 waterways that affect Bureau of Land Management lands within the Bering Sea Western Interior Resource Management Planning Area for designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers

Alaska



BLM Alaska  
Anchorage Field Office

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## List of Acronyms

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BSWI	Bering Sea Western Interior Resource
AFO	Anchorage Field Office
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
NRI	National River Inventory
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Values
RMP	Resource Management Plan
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
WSR(s)	Wild and Scenic River(s)

## Summary

The three phases of a Wild and Scenic River (WSR) study include the eligibility evaluation and determination, the classification analysis, and finally, the suitability assessment. In this report, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) evaluated the eligibility of 255 waterways that affect BLM lands within the Bering Sea Western Interior (BSWI) Resource Management Planning (RMP) Area for designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs). Two hundred thirty-three waterways have been determined to be ineligible and were dropped from further study. Twenty-two waterways met the criteria for eligibility, and tentative classifications of wild, scenic, or recreational have been assigned.

Jurisdictional and management constraints are not considered when determining a river's eligibility for designation as a WSR. These types of issues are addressed in the suitability phase of WSR studies. (BLM Manual 6400)

## Chapter 1. Wild & Scenic River Studies

### 1.1 Introduction

Planning guidance for BLM suggests that WSR studies be completed for all waterways within the scope of a planning area. This study considered 255 rivers and streams, which may cross any part of BLM-managed lands, for inclusion in the WSR system (in the Appendix). This report is a record of the WSR study process associated with waterways within the BSWI planning area. It is not meant to be an environmental impact analysis but an examination of the river segments in relationship to the WSR eligibility/classification criteria. The environmental analysis will be discussed in Chapter 4 of the Draft RMP/EIS.

Land use controls on private land are a matter of state and local zoning. Although the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 includes provisions encouraging protection of river values through state and federal land use planning, these provisions are not binding on local governments.

The federal government is responsible for ensuring that management of designated rivers meets the intent of the Act. In the absence of local or state river protection provisions, the federal government could ensure compliance through acquisition of private lands or interest in lands.

The basic objective of WSR designation is to maintain the existing condition of a river. If a land use or development clearly threatens the outstandingly remarkable values<sup>1</sup> (ORVs) that resulted in designation of the river, efforts would be made to remove the threat through such actions as local zoning, land exchanges, or purchases from willing sellers. Agricultural and livestock grazing activities occurring at the time of designation would generally not be affected.

### 1.2 Overview of the Process

The first phase of a WSR study is the eligibility determination, an analysis to see whether the waterway is eligible to be tentatively considered for WSR designation. To be eligible, the river must meet the criteria of being free-flowing and possessing one or more ORV.

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<sup>1</sup> "Outstandingly remarkable values" are defined as natural and cultural resources that are either unique at a regional level or exemplary at the national level

The second phase of the study is the classification analysis, which determines whether the river should be tentatively classified as wild, scenic, or recreational if it were designated by Congress. This tentative BLM classification is based on the level of development present in the river corridor.

The third phase of the study, the suitability assessment, will be assessed in a separate report and consists of comparing alternative ways of managing the river. The suitability of a river for designation depends on the managing agency's ability to resolve key issues such as public access, long-term protection of resources and traditional resource uses (Bering Sea-Western Interior Resource Management Plan Report on Wild & Scenic River Suitability Determination, USDI BLM 2015)

## **Chapter 2. Phase One: The Eligibility Determination**

The purpose of an eligibility study is to determine whether a river meets the minimum requirements for addition to the National Wild & Scenic River System. According to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, eligible river segments must be free-flowing and, with their immediate environment, possess one or more of the following Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

- ◆ Scenic
- ◆ Recreational
- ◆ Wildlife
- ◆ Fish Habitat
- ◆ Cultural (Potential)
- ◆ Historic
- ◆ Subsistence Resource Values

"Free flowing" is defined as "existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping or other modification of the waterway that would encourage future construction of such structures." (Free-flowing should not be confused with naturally flowing, a state in which a river flows without any upstream manipulation except by nature.)

A determination that a river is eligible for designation does not lead immediately to a recommendation that it should be added to the system. The eligibility study simply determines whether the river should be carried into the classification and suitability phases of the study.

Table 3 in the Appendix, and Table 1 that follows on page 8, summarize descriptions and the comparative analysis of the scenic, recreational, wildlife, fish habitat, cultural (potential), historic, and subsistence resource values for the waterways within the Planning Area. In the analysis, the BLM compared resource values of the rivers under study to similar features on other rivers in the region and identified values that are unique or exemplary. To be "unique," a resource or combination of resources must be one of a kind within a region. To be "exemplary," a resource must be one of the better examples of that type of resource at a national level.

In determining eligibility for this planning area, no rivers were segmented because:

- ◆ There are little to no changes in river conditions, such as the presence of dams or reservoirs;

- ◆ There are no significant changes in the types or amounts of development
- ◆ Resource values are reasonably consistent along each waterway. To be eligible for designation as a component of the National Wild & Scenic River System, a river must be both free-flowing and possess one or more of the “outstandingly remarkable” characteristics described below. An Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV) is defined as a unique, rare or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale. Thus, those waterways identified in Table 3 in the Appendix with an X, indicate values determined to meet ORV criteria. Waterways identified in Table 3 in the Appendix with a C, indicate values considered further but determined not to be an ORV. Waterways with no X or C value indicate a resource or combination of resources was not determined to be unique or exemplary within the region or at the national level.

While the spectrum of resources that may be considered is broad, ORVs must be directly river-related. That is, they should:

1. Be located in the river or on its immediate shore lands (within 0.50 mile on either side of the river)
2. Contribute substantially to the functioning of the river ecosystem.
3. Owe their location or existence to the presence of the river.

## 2.1 Eligibility Evaluations of the 255 Waterways

Table 3 in the Appendix, summarizes the eligibility determinations of the 255 waterways that were screened during the eligibility study. Two hundred thirty-three waterways were found ineligible and dropped from further study.

Twenty-two waterways were found eligible and were assigned a tentative classification of wild, scenic, or recreational. Table 1 displays these twenty-two waterways and their attributes, followed by a narrative description that provides explanations of the eligibility determinations and tentative classifications. Two of the following waterways are included within the National Rivers Inventory (NRI) list, which include Big River and the Yukon River, and are discussed further within this report.

**Table 1. Summary Of River Segment Eligibility And Tentative Classification**

Watercourse	Percent Crossing BLM	Comments and Attributes
Anvik River	80%	<p>The Anvik River is a 140-mile (230 km) tributary of the Yukon River. Excellent fishing for four species of salmon as well as northern pike, sheefish, Arctic char, rainbow trout, and grayling. Rated Class 1 (easy) on the International Scale of River Difficulty, about 121 miles of the Anvik is suitable for floating by open canoes, folding boats and kayaks, and inflatable canoes, kayaks, and rafts. Floatplanes, riverboats, and wheeled airplanes that can land on gravel bars can transport boaters as far as McDonald Creek, near the headwaters.</p> <p>*BLM navigability determination currently not completed by the BLM Alaska State Office (in progress). Approximately half of all the BLM lands are unencumbered, with remaining State Selected lands, including a small section of Native owned. Anvik River ACEC. One commercial fishing lodge, on private lands. Spawning habitat for chum salmon. No local WSR interest.</p>
Bear Creek (Nikokai)	80%	BLM unencumbered, with remaining on Native and State owned lands. The first three river miles from the mouth have been determined navigable by BLM. Highly remote and difficult access. No local WSR interest.
Big River	26%	<p>Mouth reaches the Pacific Ocean. Important salmon spawning stream. Also foraging area for brown bear. Recreational angling opportunities. Influenced by tides with tidal flats extending three miles beyond mouth.</p> <p>BLM unencumbered. Approximate first 25 river miles BLM asserted as navigable. Highly remote. No local WSR interest.</p>
Black Water Creek	18%	BLM unencumbered. Located adjacent to the west side of Big River. Highly remote. No local WSR interest.
Canyon Creek	100%	80% unencumbered, 20% State Selected. 10% within Anvik River ACEC. Highly remote. No local WSR interest.
Khuchaynik Creek	70%	BLM unencumbered, remaining river travels through State owned lands. No local WSR interest.
Kuskokwim River	0.4%	<p>The Kuskokwim River is a wide, slow moving 702 miles long waterway. It is the ninth largest river in the United States. The principal economic activities along the river have historically been fur trapping and fishing. Subsistence fishing for salmon and whitefish provides a staple of the Yup'ik diet along the river. Deposits of placer gold discovered. The primary route of the Iditarod Trail follows the South Fork Kuskokwim River out of the Alaska Range and crosses the main stem of the river near McGrath.</p> <p>Provides a viable transportation route for many types of watercraft, as well as road vehicles during the winter when it is frozen over.</p> <p>Traverses much of the BSWI planning area, mostly through Native and State owned lands. Originates near</p>

Watercourse	Percent Crossing BLM	Comments and Attributes
		Nikolai. BLM determined navigable. No local WSR interest.
McDonald Creek	100%	30% on unencumbered, 70% on State Selected. 20% within Anvik River and Old Woman River ACECs. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Middle Fork of the Kuskokwim River	39%	BLM unencumbered. 60% State owned lands. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
North Fork Unalakleet River	100%	95% BLM unencumbered, 5% State Selected. Entirely within the Unalakleet River ACEC. Remote. No local WSR interest.
Otter Creek (Aniak)	18%	BLM unencumbered. Remaining river on Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Otter Creek (Anvik)	100%	Half on BLM unencumbered, half on State Selected. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River	68%	BLM unencumbered. Remaining river crosses State owned lands. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Salmon River (Nikolai)	61%	BLM unencumbered and small section of Native Selected at mouth. Remaining land ownership; Native and State. First three river miles on BLM asserted as navigable (to Native owned lands).
Sheep Creek	58%	BLM unencumbered. Remaining land ownership: State and Native owned, which have been asserted as not navigable by BLM, including ½ mile of BLM unencumbered.
Sullivan Creek	100%	All on BLM unencumbered. Highly remote. No local WSR interest.
Swift River (Anvik)	98%	Commercial guided fishing opportunities. 80% BLM unencumbered, 18% State Selected, 2% Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. Mouth within Anvik River ACEC. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Tatlawiksuk River	21%	The Tatlawiksuk River is a tributary of the Kuskokwim River and produces Chinook and chum salmon, which contribute to subsistence and commercial salmon fisheries of the Kuskokwim River.  BLM unencumbered, remaining river on State and Native owned lands. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Theodore Creek	100%	BLM unencumbered. First 3 river miles at mouth are within Anvik River ACEC. Very remote. No local WSR interest.
Unalakleet River	74%	The majority of this waterway is already included within the national wild and scenic river system, administered by BLM. Local WSR management support.
Yellow River	97%	90% BLM unencumbered and 10% State Selected. Small sections of Native owned lands. Very remote. No local WSR interest.

<b>Watercourse</b>	<b>Percent Crossing BLM</b>	<b>Comments and Attributes</b>
Yukon River	6%	<p>The Yukon River is a major watercourse of northwestern North America.</p> <p>The villages along the Yukon have historically and continue to rely on salmon for their cultural, subsistence, and commercial needs.</p> <p>Half BLM unencumbered and encumbered. Lower sections near Holy Cross have been asserted as navigable by BLM.</p>

\* Formal navigability determination analysis in progress by the BLM State Office Navigability Determination section.

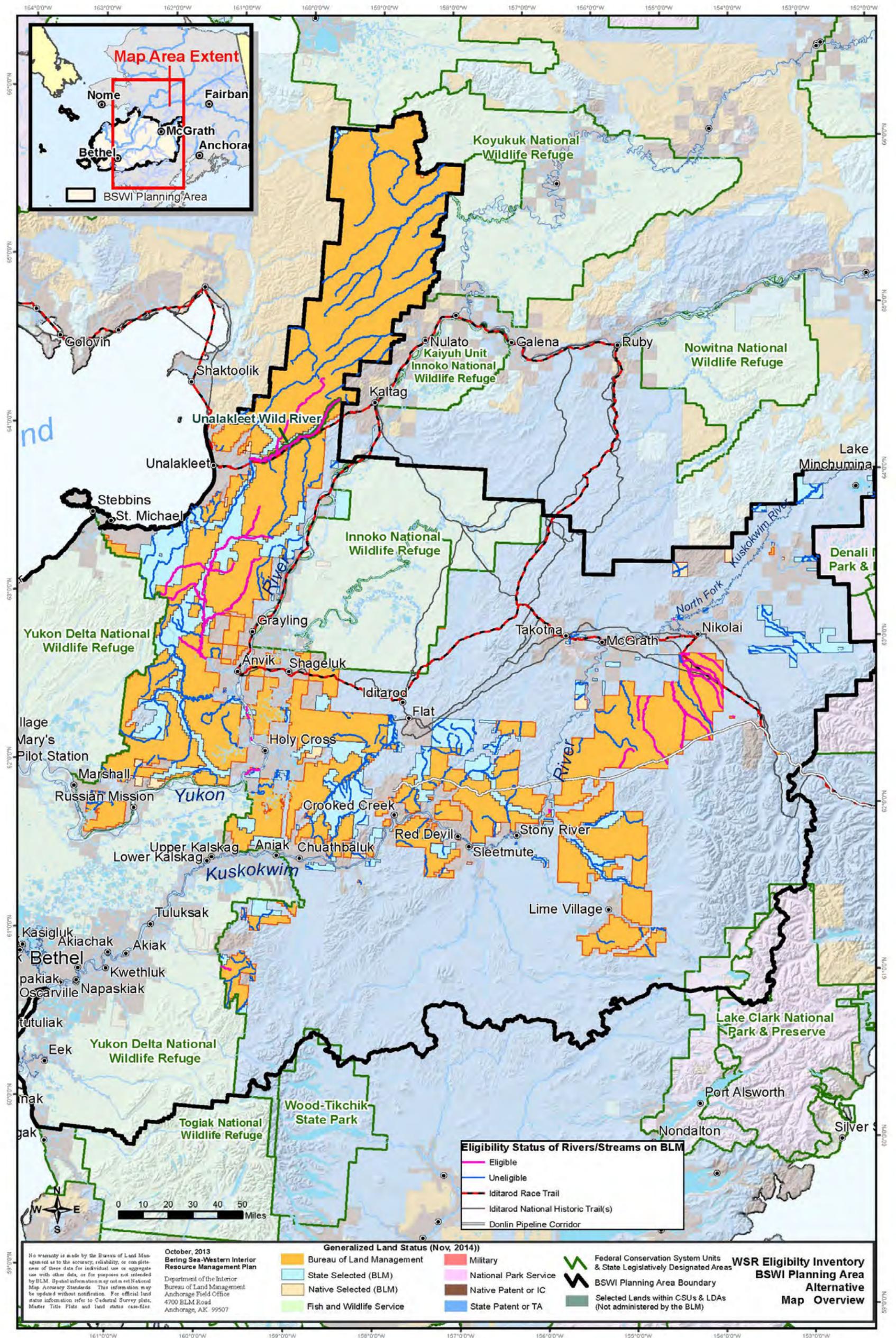


Figure 1. WSR Eligibility Status of all 22 Waterways Analyzed by the BLM

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## 2.2 Explanations of the Eligibility Determinations for 22 Waterways

### 2.2.1 Anvik River

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish habitat, cultural, and historic resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM encumbered and unencumbered.

The Anvik River is a 150-mile tributary of the Yukon River. It flows southeast from the Nulato Hills to its mouth on the larger river 1.5 miles north of Anvik. The annual production of summer chum salmon along the Anvik River is thought to be the largest in the Yukon River basin. The river has excellent fishing for four species of salmon as well as northern pike, sheefish, Arctic char, rainbow trout, and grayling. Rated Class 1 (easy) on the International Scale of River Difficulty, about 121 miles of the Anvik is suitable for floating by open canoes, folding boats and kayaks, and inflatable canoes, kayaks, and rafts. Floatplanes, riverboats, and wheeled airplanes that can land on gravel bars can transport boaters as far as McDonald Creek, near the headwaters.

Visitor use to this area is extremely low. The Headwaters to Yellow River has a medium gradient with pools, riffles, and frequent small sand/gravel bars. Some tributaries have a significantly higher gradient, such as Canyon Creek. From Yellow River to the mouth, the river becomes a lower gradient stream changing to a single channel meander. The lower river from Theodore Creek to the mouth is also a single channel meander with attached oxbow lakes and a low gradient. This lower section of the river is better fishing for northern pike than in the upriver sections. Sheefish are also available near the mouth and are best fished for in early June and September.

A formal BLM navigability determination is currently being conducted for the Anvik River. The Anvik River is designated as an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC). There is one commercial fishing lodge on along the Anvik, which is on private lands. The BLM manages approximately 80 percent of the total uplands along this river, with no current BLM ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management.

This river corridor which appears to provide important access and fishery resources suggest a moderate to high potential for the discovery of cultural resources.

### 2.2.2 Bear Creek (Nikokai)

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 80 percent of the total uplands along this creek, with the remaining lands Native and State owned. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in very low visitor use. This creek is a key habitat for fish.

### **2.2.3 Big River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

The mouth reaches the Pacific Ocean, and is influenced by tides with tidal flats extending three miles beyond mouth. This is an important salmon spawning stream. It is also a foraging area for brown bear. The waterway has moderate recreational fishing opportunities. In 1993, the National River Inventory (NRI) listed 20 miles of this river located on National Park Service lands to be potentially classified as Wild and containing the outstandingly remarkable values of Scenic, Recreation, Fish, and Wildlife.

This river contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 26 percent of the total uplands along this river. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.4 Black Water Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 18 percent of the total uplands along this creek. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.5 Canyon Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages all of the total uplands along this creek. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.6 Khuchaynik Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages 70 percent of the total uplands along this creek. The remaining lands consist of State owned. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.7 Kuskokwim River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

The Kuskokwim River or Kusko River (Kusquqvak in Yup'ik) is a river, 702 miles long. It's the ninth largest river in the United States by average discharge volume at its mouth and seventeenth largest by basin drainage area.

The principal economic activities along the river have historically been fur trapping and fishing. Subsistence fishing for salmon and whitefish provides a staple of the Yup'ik diet along the river. Economic deposits of placer gold were discovered in 1901 near Aniak. Mineral production in the region has mainly been from scattered placer gold deposits. The primary route of the Iditarod Trail follows the South Fork Kuskokwim River out of the Alaska Range and crosses the main stem of the river near McGrath.

The river provides the principal drainage for an area of the remote Alaska Interior on the north and west side of the Alaska Range, flowing southwest into Kuskokwim Bay on the Bering Sea. Except for its headwaters in the mountains, the river is broad and flat for its entire course, making it a useful transportation route for many types of watercraft, as well as road vehicles during the winter when it is frozen over.

The BLM manages approximately 0.4 percent of the total uplands along this river, with the majority consisting of Native and State owned lands. BLM has determined that this entire river to be formally navigable. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. Visitation on this waterway is moderate for the region.

### **2.2.8 McDonald Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered and encumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages all of the total uplands along this creek, with the majority consisting of State Selected lands. Approximately 20 percent of this creek is within the Anvik and Old Woman ACECs, which were designated for their key salmon spawning habitat. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.9 Middle Fork of the Kuskokwim River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish and historic resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered and encumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The Iditarod National Historic Trail is located within this area. The BLM manages approximately 39 percent of the total uplands along this creek, with the majority consisting of State owned lands. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote area has difficult access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.10 North Fork Unalakleet River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM encumbered and unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat and is located entirely within the Unalakleet River ACEC. The confluence of this river is located with the designated Unalakleet National Wild & Scenic River. The BLM manages approximately 95 percent of the total uplands along this creek, with the remaining lands consisting of State Selected. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This remote river is difficult to access and navigate in a jet motorboat, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.11 Otter Creek (Aniak)**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 18 percent of the total uplands along this creek, with the remaining lands located within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.12 Otter Creek (Anvik)**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM encumbered and unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages all of the uplands along this creek. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.13 Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 68 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining lands managed by the State. BLM has no ownership of this waterway. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.14 Salmon River (Nikolai)**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered and encumbered.

This river contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 61 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining lands consisting of Native and State owned. The first 3 river miles of BLM lands have been asserted as navigable (to Native owned lands). There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.15 Sheep Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 58 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining lands consisting of Native and State owned. The State and Native owned lands have been asserted as not navigable by BLM, including ½ mile of BLM unencumbered lands. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.16 Sullivan Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish and historic resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This river contains crucial fish habitat. The waterway is within the area of the Iditarod National Historic Trail. The BLM manages all of the uplands along this entire river. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.17 Swift River (Anvik)**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered and encumbered.

This river contains crucial fish habitat. There is one known commercial fishing guide operating along this waterway, on State owned lands. The BLM manages approximately 98 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining small sections of lands located within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The mouth of this river is within the Anvik River ACEC. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.18 Tatlawiksuk River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

The Tatlawiksuk River is a tributary of the Kuskokwim River and produces Chinook and chum salmon, which contribute to subsistence and commercial salmon fisheries of the Kuskokwim River. The BLM manages approximately 21 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining river crossing State and Native owned lands. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.19 Theodore Creek**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

This creek contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages all of the uplands along this entire river. The first 3 river miles at the mouth are located within the Anvik River ACEC. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.20 Unalakleet River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish, subsistence, and cultural resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered.

Historically, the Unalakleet River valley has provided a convenient portage route to the Yukon River and the Interior of Alaska. This access has probably been used since people first entered North America, at least 11,000 years ago. The Unalakleet River was a major avenue of trade between Coastal Eskimos, and Interior Indians when first explored by Russians in the late 1830's.

The village of Unalakleet was an important Eskimo trade settlement and during the peak of the 19th century trade activity. Ingalik Indians acting as middlemen in interior trade, occupied several villages on the river. Russian trade stations utilized the Unalakleet for similar access to the interior. This use persisted until the late 19th century.

In 1898, gold miners began using the portage route. With the mining settlements on the Seward Peninsula, winter mail was being carried by dogsled over the Unalakleet-Kaltag portage route once a month, beginning in 1899.

Today, the Unalakleet-Kaltag portage forms part of the annual 1200-mile Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, which parallels the south bank of the Unalakleet River through the area.

The Unalakleet River is located in the northwestern part of Alaska and drains into Norton Sound. It is representative of many rivers draining the west coast of Alaska. The river, whose headwaters are approximately 105 miles inland in the Nulato Hills, drains approximately 2,000 square miles. The hills that flank the river on the north and south have smooth, rounded tops, range from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation, and are visually prominent throughout the area. The river valley ranges from one mile at the headwaters to four miles wide at the mouth, forming a broad plain that sweeps up to the Nulato Hills. The village of Unalakleet, with a population of approximately 800 people, is located at the mouth of the Unalakleet where it flows into Norton Sound.

The Unalakleet River is clear and free flowing, without waterfalls or rapids. The water quality is excellent with no unnatural pollutants. The river drops gradually over its entire 105 mile length, with a gradient ranging from 15 to five feet per mile. Many gravel bars, cutbanks, oxbows, and marshes contribute to the diversity of the terrestrial and aquatic environments.

The valley floor, which gradually slopes up to the foothills, is predominantly covered with tundra. Alder and willow thickets occur in the drainages. White and black spruce, paper birch and balsam poplar grow along the major tributaries. Vegetation along the Unalakleet River is usually dense, and obscures the view of the surrounding hills except in areas of poor drainage where tundra extends to the river bank. The vegetation along the river in the wild river corridor is undisturbed except for clearings for Native Allotments.

The salmon fishery is the most important resource in the area. Chinook, coho, chum, and pink salmon use the river and its tributaries as spawning grounds and supply the subsistence, commercial and sport fisheries. Arctic grayling and arctic char are also plentiful.

In addition to the excellent fishery, wildlife is abundant in the area. Moose occupy the river valley as a wintering ground, and brown bears and black bears feed on spawning salmon in the summer. Occasionally wolves and caribou are seen in the area. Waterfowl and other birds use the area as a nesting ground and are plentiful in ice free seasons. Furbearers such as fox, lynx, martin and beaver are also common.

Even with this abundance of wildlife and fisheries, the area receives little visitor use because of the difficult and expensive access. Access to the village of Unalakleet is by air. From there to the wild river corridor, it is necessary to travel by power boat or snowmobile. Float plane and ski plane access is possible; however due to lack of suitable sites upriver, access is usually restricted to the wider, straighter sections which occur in the lower river area. There are no roads in the area to provide access to the wild river corridor.

Local people filling subsistence needs are the main users of the areas resources. A few sportsmen for the local community hunt and fish, along with visiting fishermen who use guides and accommodations provided by the single commercial fishing lodge on the lower end of the river.

Most of the land in the Unalakleet River basin is administered by BLM. However, land bordering the river below Chirokey River is either private or Native selected. In addition, there are 28 Native allotments and eight historical place selections within the lower eight miles of the river corridor.

Visitors to this area have viewing opportunities for moose, bears, bald eagles, ospreys, wolves, fox, and beaver, among many other species in their natural, pristine habitat. The Unalakleet River supports such activities as fishing, boating, and camping. The best time to visit is July through mid-September to take full advantage of the midnight sunshine and discover what is considered to be one of the great salmon runs in Alaska. The frozen Unalakleet River comes alive in winter with sled dogs as the historic Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race parallels the frozen river on route to the finish line in Nome. Popular winter activities along the river corridor include snowmobiling, dog mushing, ice fishing, hunting and trapping. The Unalakleet's smooth, clear waters can be easily traversed by raft or canoe. Stream flow is relatively fast and the water is cold (about 40 to 50 degrees F). Float trips from the confluence of the Unalakleet and the Old Woman rivers, a distance of 62 river miles, usually take an average of five days to travel. There are many gravel bars along the way for camping, fishing, and spotting wildlife. Due to its remote location, up river access is difficult for people without a motorized boat.

There are no established campsites or public facilities along the river corridor. The Unalakleet National Wild River corridor ends at its confluence with the Chirokey River, 24 river miles from the village of Unalakleet. In the wild river corridor and below the Chirokey River, there are individual Native allotments which are private.

The upper 81 river miles (104 miles total) of the Unalakleet are designated a National Wild River and administered by the BLM. This river is free of impoundments, generally inaccessible except by trail, with primitive watersheds and shorelines, and has unpolluted waters. The BLM manages the Unalakleet National Wild River to provide high-quality primitive recreation opportunities, protect water quality, protect historic and archaeological values, and preserve the remarkable resources for which the river was designated.

Outside the designated river corridor, BLM does not manage any additional uplands or waters along the Unalakleet River.

### **2.2.21 Yellow River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered and encumbered.

This river contains crucial fish habitat. The BLM manages approximately 97 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining consisting of Native owned. There is no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. This highly remote river is difficult to access, resulting in extremely low visitor use.

### **2.2.22 Yukon River**

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Fish resources.

**Classification:** Wild.

**Land status of uplands:** BLM unencumbered and encumbered.

The Yukon River is a major watercourse of northwestern North America. The source of the river is located in British Columbia, Canada. The next portion lies in, and gives its name to, Yukon. The lower half of the river lies in the U.S. state of Alaska. The river is 1,980 miles long and empties into the Bering Sea at the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

This is the longest river in Alaska and Yukon, and it was one of the principal means of transportation during the 1896–1903 Klondike Gold Rush. Paddle-wheel riverboats continued to ply the river until the 1950s, when the Klondike Highway was completed. After the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, the Alaska Commercial Company acquired the assets of the Russian-American Company and constructed several posts at various locations on the Yukon River.

The Yukon River has had a history of gold mining, military installations, dumps, wastewater, and other sources. However, the Environmental Protection Agency does not list the Yukon River among its impaired watersheds, and water quality data from the U.S. Geological Survey shows relatively good levels of turbidity, metals, and dissolved oxygen.

Despite its length, there are only four vehicle-carrying bridges across the river. The closest crossing is the Yukon River Bridge, north of Fairbanks on the Dalton Highway.

The Yukon River is home to one of the longest salmon runs in the world. Each year Chinook, coho, and chum salmon return to their terminal streams in Alaska, the Yukon Territories, and British Columbia.

The villages along the Yukon have historically and continue to rely on salmon for their cultural, subsistence, and commercial needs.

The BLM manages approximately 6 percent of the uplands along this entire river, with the remaining consisting of State and Native owned parcels. The lower sections of this river near Holy Cross have been asserted as navigable by BLM. There's no local interest in wild and scenic river designation and management. Visitor use on this river is moderate for this region of Alaska.

In 1993, the National River Inventory (NRI) listed 128 miles of this river (upstream preserve boundary near Calico Bluffs to downstream preserve boundary near Circle) to be potentially classified as Wild and Scenic and containing the outstandingly remarkable values of Geologic, Wildlife, and Historic. Historic sites are found along the river that is associated with the gold rush era on Yukon River. Geologic features show strata of Precambrian era, consisting of 700 million year old marine fossils.

## **Chapter 3. Eligibility Summary**

Of the 255 waterways that were inventoried, 22 contained at least one ORV and therefore met the criteria for eligibility. All 22 eligible waterways contained an ORV consisting of fish values. The Anvik River, Middle Fork of the Kuskokwim River, and Sullivan Creek had an ORV associated

with history, such as the Iditarod National Historic Trail. The Anvik River and the Unalakleet River contained prehistory or cultural values, and Unalakleet River also possessed subsistence values, which were classified as “other” within the Appendix.

## **Chapter 4. Phase Two: The Classification Analysis**

The classification analysis determines whether a river should be tentatively classified as recreational, scenic, or wild. This determination is based on the level of development present in the river corridor as it exists at the time of the study. The determining factors include waterway development, shoreline modification and vehicular access.

The three classification categories for eligible rivers are defined as:

### **4.1 Wild River Areas**

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

### **4.2 Scenic River Areas**

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

### **4.3 Recreational River Areas**

Those rivers or sections of rivers that is readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

A wild river would be an undeveloped river with very limited access. A Scenic classification would be applied to a river or river segment that is more developed than a wild river and less developed than a recreational river. A Recreational classification would be appropriate in developed areas, such as a river running parallel to roads or railroads with adjacent lands that have agricultural, forestry, commercial or other developments, provided that the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance. Attributes of each category are listed in Table 2.

It is a common misunderstanding that rivers designated as scenic are managed primarily for scenery, and that recreational rivers are managed to promote recreation use. These labels can be misleading. Regardless of the classification, management is designed to maintain or enhance the river-related values and character of the river.

All 22 eligible waterways best match the classification category of Wild, compared to the classification of other designated wild, scenic, and recreational river segments in Alaska. The classifications are provided in the Appendix, Table 3.

**Table 2. Attributes of the Three River Classifications for Inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System**

Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Free flowing. Low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures that do not cause flooding of the natural riverbank may not bar consideration. Future construction is restricted.	Free flowing. Low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures that do not cause flooding of the natural riverbank may not bar consideration. Future construction is restricted.	May have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past. Water should not have characteristics of an impoundment for any significant distance. Future construction is restricted.
Generally inaccessible by road. One or two inconspicuous roads to the area may be permissible.	Accessible by roads that may occasionally bridge the river area. Short stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or railroads paralleling the river area may be permitted.	Readily accessible with likelihood of paralleling roads or railroads along riverbanks and bridge crossings.
Shoreline is essentially primitive. One or two inconspicuous dwellings and land devoted to production of hay may be permitted. Watershed is natural in appearance.	Shoreline is largely primitive. Small communities are limited to short reaches of the total area. Agricultural practices that do not adversely affect the river area may be permitted.	Shoreline may be extensively developed.
Water quality meets minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics. Capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to the habitat of the stream.	Water quality meets minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics. Capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to the habitat of the stream, or capable of being restored to that quality.	Water quality meets minimum criteria for primary contact recreation, except where such criteria would be exceeded by natural background conditions and esthetics. Capable of supporting propagation of aquatic life normally adapted to the habitat of the stream, or capable of being restored to that quality.

## Chapter 5. Next Step: Phase Three, Suitability Assessment

The next step, or third component of a WSR study, is the suitability assessment of the eligible waterways. The BLM will use public comment obtained through Public Scoping (completed in 2014), future public comment submissions, and BLM specialist knowledge and reviews to make determinations regarding suitability. The suitability step is designed to identify the impacts of designation and manageability of eligible rivers. The suitability of a river for designation depends on the managing agency's ability to resolve key issues such as public access, long-term protection of resources and traditional resource uses, and the willingness of county, state and local landowners to participate in river corridor management.

In considering suitability, the criteria specified in Section 4a of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (listed below) provide a basis for assessment.

- Characteristics that do or do not make the river corridor a worthy addition to the WSR System
- Current status of land ownership (jurisdiction) and uses in the area

- Reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water that would be enhanced, foreclose or curtailed if the river were designated
- Public, state, local or other interests in designation or non-designation of the river
- Estimated costs of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands, and of administering the river if designated
- Ability of the agency to manage the river and protect identified values
- Historical or existing rights that would be adversely affected by designation
- Other issues and concerns identified in the land-use planning process

## Chapter 6. References

BLM Manual 6400 – Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management. July, 2012.

BLM Manual Section 1601 – Land Use Planning

BLM Handbook H-1601-1 – Land Use Planning Handbook

Interagency Council. The Wild & Scenic River Study Process. U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service Portland, Oregon, and Anchorage, Alaska. December 1999.

Unalakleet River Management Plan. BLM. December 1983.

National Rivers Inventory database. Alaska segments. (A through  
K) <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/states/ak.html> and (L through  
Z) <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/states/ak2.html>

## Appendix – Watercourses Comparison Table and Map Displays of WSR Eligibility

### Key for Viewing Table 3

<sup>1</sup>. Shading indicates water course determined eligible.

<sup>2</sup>. **Y** indicates “YES,” the value was determined to meet ORV criteria, **C** indicates “Considered,” the value was considered further but determined not to be an ORV.

<sup>3</sup>. **W** indicates tentative classification of wild, **S** indicates tentative classification of scenic, and **R** indicates tentative classification of recreational

<sup>4</sup>. “Region” is defined on the scale of an administrative unit, a portion of a state, or an appropriately scaled physiographic or hydrologic unit.

**Table 3. BLM Anchorage Field Office Inventory Table, Watercourses Analyzed & Tentative Classification**

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
1	American Creek	7.69	7.69	Yes											S022N052W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
2	Anakeksik Creek	1.00	1.00	Yes											K014S008W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
3	Anvik River	150.36	118.97	Yes	C	C		Y	C	Y	Y		W	Yukon River.	S030N058W. Found eligible for its fish, cultural, and historic resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
4	Arvesta Creek	41.97	41.97	Yes											K004S001W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
5	Atchuelinguk River	105.28	0.12	Yes											S026N070W. Not

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															eligible-no ORV found.
6	Barnhard Creek	12.11	12.11	Yes											S025N044W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
7	Bear Creek (Aniak)	20.20	3.56	Yes											S011N060W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
8	Bear Creek (Chuathbaluk)	3.63	0.66	Yes											S018N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
9	Bear Creek (Kaltag)	34.76	25.02	Yes											K021S004W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
10	Bear Creek (Nikolai)	51.36	41.03	Yes				Y					W	Kuskokwim R.	S032N028W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
11	Beaver Creek (Anvik)	37.81	37.81	Yes											S032N061W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
12	Beaver Creek (Flat)	22.26	22.26	Yes											S026N043W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
13	Beaver Creek (McGrath)	43.71	9.88	Yes											S030N035W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
14	Bell Creek	20.99	12.21	Yes											S021N049W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
15	Benjamin Creek	1.11	1.11	Yes											K022S012W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
16	Big Bend Slough	11.39	1.07	Yes											S023N059W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
17	Big River	136.57	35.14	Yes	C	C		Y	C				W	Kuskokwim R.	S033N030W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
18	Big Waldren Fork	46.48	12.50	Yes											S029N039W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
19	Big Yetna River	141.84	4.53	Yes											K027S003E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
20	Black River	55.47	13.06	Yes											S029N034W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
21	Blackburn Creek	19.94	12.80	Yes											K024S005W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
22	Blackwater Creek	67.38	12.16	Yes				Y					W	Kuskokwim R.	S033N030W. Found eligible for its fish resource values;

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															tentatively classified as Wild.
23	Blueberry Creek	3.95	0.64	Yes											K018S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
24	Bobs Creek	1.61	0.78	Yes											S021N068W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
25	Bonanza Creek	62.80	14.95	Yes											S026N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
26	Bonasila River	134.45	111.52	Yes				C	C						S028N059W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
27	Bonasila Slough	7.01	4.59	Yes				C							S028N059W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
28	Boulder Creek	9.18	4.55	Yes											K024S022E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
29	Box River	41.69	41.69	Yes											K001S002E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
30	Brass Pan Creek	12.42	12.42	Yes											K010S005W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
31	Cale Creek	7.13	2.85	Yes											S011N060W. Not eligible-no ORV

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															found.
32	California Creek	4.86	3.31	Yes											S021N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
33	Can Creek	38.12	17.19	Yes											S014N032W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
34	Canyon Creek	15.58	15.58	Yes				Y	C				W	Yukon R.	K026S011W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
35	Caribou Creek	22.11	22.11	Yes											K005S002W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
36	Caribou Snare Creek	17.55	12.24	Yes											S013N036W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
37	Cascade Creek	6.94	2.72	Yes											K021S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
38	Central Creek	5.19	2.13	Yes											S021N047W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
39	Cheeneetnuk River	70.43	21.18	Yes					C						S020N037W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
40	Chiroskey River	58.27	54.44	Yes											K018S009W. Not eligible-no ORV

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															found.
41	Clear Fork	39.86	18.02	Yes											S033N024W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
42	Coal Mine Creek	4.27	0.17	Yes											K020S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
43	Cobalt Creek	17.29	14.05	Yes											S020N055W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
44	Cottonwood Creek	17.17	6.09	Yes											K024S022E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
45	Cottonwood Slough	2.15	2.15	Yes											S023N058W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
46	Crevice Creek	4.25	0.73	Yes											S022N049W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
47	Dads Creek	2.86	1.03	Yes											S021N068W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
48	Deep Creek (Denali NP)	1.60	1.60	Yes											F017S028W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
49	Deep Creek (Marshall)	3.14	1.31	Yes											S019N070W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
50	Deepbank Creek	44.36	6.03	Yes											S033N024W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
51	Dennis Creek	46.44	8.62	Yes											K027S028E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
52	Derby Creek	50.22	50.22	Yes											K005N002W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
53	Discovery Creek	97.39	15.66	Yes											S016N062W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
54	Doestock Creek	47.37	7.50	Yes											S017N056W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
55	Doherty Creek	14.80	14.80	Yes											S025N044W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
56	Downey Creek	16.70	14.38	Yes											S021N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
57	Dry Creek	3.46	1.64	Yes											S010N061W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
58	Dugan Creek	10.64	9.51	Yes											K023S004W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
59	Eagle Creek	14.25	5.28	Yes											S009N058W. Not

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															eligible-no ORV found.
60	East Fork Andreafsky River	143.29	1.23	Yes				C							S023N076W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
61	East Fork George River	67.27	39.22	Yes											S022N045W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
62	East Fork Kuskokwim River	72.50	0.02	Yes				C							K027S022E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
63	East Fork Kuyukutuk River	9.60	5.38	Yes											S022N068W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
64	Eden Creek	36.42	0.63	Yes											K020S026E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
65	Egavik Creek	8.43	7.66	Yes											K014S008W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
66	Eightmile Creek	11.63	5.86	Yes											S020N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
67	Ekolina Creek	9.00	0.42	Yes											K027S027E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
68	Eldorado Creek	9.26	0.83	Yes											S027N043W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															found.
69	Elephant Creek	2.44	1.10	Yes											S021N069W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
70	Engineer Creek	19.69	7.53	Yes											S019N070W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
71	Fairbanks Creek	17.99	17.99	Yes											S027N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
72	Faith Creek	5.01	1.03	Yes											S020N069W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
73	First Fork Selatna River	25.43	7.45	Yes											S028N035W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
74	Fish Creek	50.87	3.99	Yes											F011S026W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
75	Fish River	6.90	5.50	Yes											F017S028W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
76	Fisher Creek	13.67	2.83	Yes											S009N058W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
77	Flat Creek	7.20	0.01	Yes											K023S023E. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
78	Fog River	78.55	18.34	Yes											S012N065W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
79	Foraker River	7.07	2.46	Yes											F012S023W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
80	Fuller Creek	16.12	5.17	Yes											S020N045W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
81	Gagaryah River	63.16	22.67	Yes											S018N035W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
82	Galickson Creek	9.64	1.30	Yes											K029S015E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
83	George River	93.25	27.79	Yes											S021N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
84	Getmuna Creek	24.26	11.55	Yes											S021N049W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
85	Gisasa River	99.25	73.71	Yes								C	Regional	K002S006E. Paleontology. Not eligible-no ORV found.	
86	Glacier Creek	12.59	2.36	Yes											S025N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
87	Goblet Creek	22.12	18.70	Yes											S030N060W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
88	Golsovia River	54.55	52.89	Yes					C						K022S012W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
89	Grayling Creek	22.18	0.26	Yes											S033N057W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
90	Hardscrabble Creek	25.09	0.00	Yes											K023S027E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
91	Hawk River	61.35	61.35	Yes											S028N063W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
92	Highpower Creek	27.95	17.49	Yes											K024S030E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
93	Holokuk River	53.65	1.07	Yes											S017N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
94	Home Creek	1.24	0.54	Yes											S021N068W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
95	Honhosa River	74.92	48.51	Yes								C	Regional		K001N005E. Paleontology. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
96	Hot Spring Creek	3.62	3.62	Yes											S013N059W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
97	Iditarod River	336.58	116.11	Yes	C										K028S001W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
98	Innoko River	384.78	11.91	Yes					C						S024N057W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
99	Innoko Slough	29.64	9.18	Yes											S022N056W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
100	Inowak Creek	30.06	19.19	Yes											S019N042W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
101	Jackson Creek (Anvik)	47.19	47.19	Yes											S030N063W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
102	Jackson Creek (YK NWR)	18.83	0.40	Yes											S032N065W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
103	Jenson Creek	8.87	0.50	Yes											K021S004W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
104	Jesse Creek	5.00	1.28	Yes											K020S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
105	Joe Wise Creek	2.12	0.79	Yes											S020N070W. Not

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
															eligible-no ORV found.
106	Johns Creek	1.35	0.52	Yes											S021N068W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
107	Jones Creek	45.45	1.26	Yes											K028S025E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
108	Kako Creek	41.09	19.00	Yes											S020N066W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
109	Kalasik Creek	32.33	32.33	Yes											K009S001E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
110	Kaltag River	30.76	5.01	Yes											K013S001E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
111	Karl Creek	15.28	14.92	Yes											S008N061W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
112	Kateel River	158.37	120.42	Yes								C	Regional		K001N006E. Paleontology. Not eligible-no ORV found.
113	Katlitna River	74.00	38.46	Yes											S032N034W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
114	Khuchaynik Creek	28.96	20.43	Yes				Y					W	Kuskokwim R.	S029N028W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
115	Klikitarik River	19.75	16.60	Yes											K023S014W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
116	Kogoyuk Creek	15.05	0.61	Yes											S016N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
117	Kolmakof River	52.00	49.83	Yes											S017N053W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
118	Koserefski River	35.27	29.50	Yes											S025N058W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
119	Kuskokwim River	505.98	1.83	Yes	C	C	C	Y	C				W	Regional	S007N073W. Found eligible. For it fish resource values, tentatively classified as Wild.
120	Kuyukutuk River	65.11	14.55	Yes											S024N070W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
121	Little Creek	12.23	12.23	Yes											S023N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
122	Little East Fork	16.75	16.01	Yes											S026N041W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
123	Little Lockwood Creek	16.49	10.07	Yes											S027N064W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
124	Little Moose Creek	10.77	3.43	Yes											S026N043W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
125	Little Selatna River	17.30	11.71	Yes											S028N035W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
126	Little South Fork	33.00	33.00	Yes											S024N043W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
127	Little Tonzona River	82.61	21.98	Yes											S033N026W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
128	Little Underhill Creek	44.65	0.76	Yes											S013N031W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
129	Little Waldren Fork	16.04	5.77	Yes											S028N041W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
130	Little Yetna River	62.69	0.94	Yes											S032N049W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
131	Long Creek	3.89	0.03	Yes											S028N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
132	Lynx Creek	13.26	6.18	Yes											F012S027W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
133	McDonald Creek	15.30	15.30	Yes				Y					W	Yukon R.	K023S008W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
134	McNeill Creek	4.87	1.68	Yes											S020N069W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
135	Michigan Creek	26.23	21.66	Yes											S025N043W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
136	Middle Fork Buckland River	36.65	13.15	Yes											K004N006W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
137	Middle Fork Kuskokwim River	131.49	51.94	Yes				Y		Y	C		W	Regional. National (INHT). Yukon R.	S033N030W. Found eligible for its fish habitat and historic resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
138	Montana Creek	21.48	19.40	Yes											S023N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
139	Moose Creek (E Fk George R)	20.88	6.27	Yes											S025N041W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
140	Moose Creek (Flat)	8.47	5.29	Yes											S026N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
141	Moose Creek (Stony River)	44.12	34.58	Yes											S020N041W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
142	Mountain Creek	30.34	27.74	Yes											S022N062W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
143	Munther Creek	3.19	3.19	Yes											S026N041W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
144	Muskeg Creek	23.09	1.67	Yes											S018N039W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
145	Nageethluk River	99.01	33.11	Yes					C						S026N069W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
146	Netletna River	46.83	1.79	Yes											K028S001W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
147	Nixon Fork	110.96	9.05	Yes											K028S017E. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
148	No Creek	34.71	1.93	Yes											S033N024W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
149	North Fork George River	31.22	29.22	Yes											S023N045W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
150	North Fork Jones Creek	38.79	11.33	Yes											K028S026E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
151	North Fork Kuskokwim River	235.12	42.05	Yes											K019S029E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
152	North Fork Swift River	36.05	0.30	Yes											S016N032W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
153	North Fork Unalakleet River	47.96	47.96	Yes				Y					W	Unalakleet R.	K017S007W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
154	North River	70.99	43.76	Yes		C									K019S010W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
155	Nulato River	82.59	3.72	Yes											K009S004E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
156	Nulato River	62.37	47.73	Yes											K005N010E. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
157	Nunsatuk River	39.31	0.15	Yes											S026N037W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
158	Old Woman River	55.72	55.72	Yes					C						K017S006W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
159	Ophir Creek (Crooked Crk)	4.84	0.27	Yes											S023N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
160	Ophir Creek (Lower Kalskag)	20.17	6.91	Yes											S015N060W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
161	Oskawalik River	52.12	24.40	Yes											S019N049W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
162	Otter Creek (Aniak)	26.83	4.83	Yes				Y					W	Yukon R.	S010N063W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
163	Otter Creek (Anvik)	34.83	34.83	Yes				Y	C				W	Yukon R.	K026S011W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
164	Otter Creek (Flat)	33.41	3.52	Yes											S027N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
165	Owhat River	42.37	4.59	Yes											S017N056W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
166	Paiumt Slough	76.16	26.84	Yes											S021N059W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
167	Paradise Creek	35.74	35.36	Yes											S028N059W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
168	Pedro Creek	6.28	6.28	Yes											S025N049W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
169	Pingston Creek	44.37	13.67	Yes											K028S029E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
170	Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River	91.91	62.26	Yes				F					W	Kuskokwim R. watershed.	S033N029W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
171	Pitka River	44.60	32.05	Yes									C	Regional	K001N005E. Paleontology. Not eligible-no ORV found.
172	Point Creek	4.55	1.14	Yes											K021S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
173	Poker Creek	9.33	7.11	Yes											K021S012W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
174	Ponluktule Creek	1.96	1.96	Yes											K022S012W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
175	Powers Creek	7.71	2.91	Yes											K018S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
176	Quinn Creek	11.28	11.28	Yes											S022N052W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
177	Rabbit Creek	7.79	3.00	Yes											K019S009W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
178	Rainy Creek	6.63	6.63	Yes											S022N052W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
179	Red Devil Creek	1.55	1.24	Yes											S019N044W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
180	Reindeer River	79.25	43.33	Yes						C	C		Regional		S024N056W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
181	Return Creek	6.99	1.01	Yes											S023N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
182	Roberts Creek	20.04	20.04	Yes											S029N062W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
183	Rodo River	11.54	1.18	Yes											K016S002W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
184	Ruby Creek	5.85	5.85	Yes											S027N045W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
185	Runkels Creek	10.88	10.88	Yes											K029S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
186	Salmon River (Aniak)	52.64	9.50	Yes											S011N056W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
187	Salmon River (Nikolai)	34.87	21.33	Yes				F					W	Kuskokwim R.	S032N028W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
188	Seal Oil Creek	8.78	8.78	Yes								C		Regional	K022S012W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
189	Selatna River	52.02	38.78	Yes											S028N035W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
190	Sethkokna River	4.92	4.92	Yes											K019S027E. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
191	Shaktoolik River	106.38	31.47	Yes					C						K013S013W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
192	Sheep Creek	61.09	35.60	Yes				Y					W	Kuskokwim R.	S031N028W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
193	Shellman Creek	12.78	0.00	Yes											K021S028E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
194	Shisnona River	15.69	4.07	Yes											K024S030E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
195	Shoeleather Creek	24.95	14.36	Yes											S022N033W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
196	Short Creek	4.64	4.64	Yes											S032N062W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
197	Shorty Creek	4.76	4.38	Yes											K023S013W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
198	Simon Creek	20.10	12.21	Yes											K026S006W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
199	Slate Creek (Aniak)	16.61	9.78	Yes											S010N061W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
200	Slate Creek (Crooked Crk)	2.98	2.98	Yes											S023N052W
201	Small Creek	6.51	6.51	Yes											S023N052W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
202	Smith Creek	15.10	4.41	Yes											S024N050W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
203	South Fork George River	33.48	6.31	Yes											S022N045W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
204	South Fork Huslia River	188.76	71.39	Yes											K006N010E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
205	South Fork Kuyukutuk River	9.64	3.24	Yes											S021N068W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
206	South Fork Nulato River	64.15	27.81	Yes											K009S003E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
207	South River	44.76	23.79	Yes											K019S010W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
208	Spruce Creek (Marshall)	12.94	6.63	Yes											S020N070W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
209	Spruce Creek (Unalakleet)	7.37	2.89	Yes											K021S012W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
210	Stanstrom Creek	3.84	3.84	Yes											S027N060W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
211	Starr Creek	5.50	5.29	Yes											S025N044W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
212	Steamboat Creek	16.28	12.49	Yes											S021N046W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
213	Stink Creek	31.06	20.07	Yes											K017S002W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
214	Stone Creek	5.15	0.00	Yes											K022S027E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
215	Stony River	195.88	17.70	Yes					C	C	C		Local. Regional		S019N040W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
216	Stove Creek	7.89	7.89	Yes											K018S007W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
217	Stuyahok River	94.31	89.37	Yes											S028N062W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
218	Sue Creek	16.62	12.61	Yes											S017N051W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
219	Sullivan Creek	21.85	21.85	Yes				Y		Y			W	Regional. National (INHT). Kuskokwim R.	S031N028W. Found eligible for its fish habitat and historic resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
220	Summer Camp Creek	5.25	1.30	Yes											K020S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
221	Sunset Creek	3.19	2.03	Yes											S033N036W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
222	Suter Creek	18.30	12.10	Yes											S017N053W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
223	Swift Creek	69.16	3.70	Yes											S017N057W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
224	Swift Fork	76.73	0.50	Yes											K022S028E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
225	Swift River (Anvik)	31.76	31.22	Yes				Y					W	Kuskokwim R.	K028S011W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
226	Swift River (Lime Village)	124.75	51.46	Yes					C						S021N038W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
227	Tagagawik River	148.81	72.55	Yes											K012N002W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
228	Takotna River	125.86	6.14	Yes											S033N033W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
229	Tango Creek	13.40	7.50	Yes											S026N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
230	Tatlawiksuk River	80.76	17.01	Yes				Y					W	Kuskokwim R.	S021N038W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
231	Tea Creek	7.38	2.13	Yes											K018S009W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
232	Tenmile River	24.28	24.28	Yes											K016S005W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
233	Theodore Creek	15.35	15.35	Yes				Y					W	Yukon R.	S031N061W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
234	Thompson Creek	45.85	35.15	Yes											K027S006W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
235	Timber Creek	14.06	3.33	Yes											S025N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
236	Tom Gray Creek	13.63	5.08	Yes											S024N067W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
237	Tonlhona Creek	19.99	9.64	Yes											S033N028W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
238	Tonzona River	81.62	35.46	Yes											K026S027E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
239	Trail Creek	14.23	0.98	Yes											S028N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
240	Unalakleet River	103.70	76.92	Yes	C	C		Y		Y	Y	Y		National. Subsistence values.	K019S011W. Found eligible for its fish, cultural, and subsistence resource values. Majority already designated a WSR and classified as Wild.
241	Ungalik River	108.97	19.08	Yes											K011S011W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

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					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
242	Veahna Creek	23.12	2.90	Yes											S017N050W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
243	Von Frank Creek	13.29	0.02	Yes											K024S023E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
244	Vreeland Creek	30.71	4.80	Yes											S019N044W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
245	Wagon Box Creek	4.80	4.80	Yes											K023S013W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
246	West Fork Shellman Creek	8.81	2.13	Yes											K021S028E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
247	White Mountain Creek	2.53	0.02	Yes											K022S024E. Not eligible-no ORV found.
248	Widgeon Creek	7.60	2.90	Yes											S026N047W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
249	Wilhelmina Creek	4.28	2.33	Yes											S009N058W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
250	Willow Creek (Anvik)	8.44	8.44	Yes											S032N062W. Not eligible-no ORV found.

Number	Watercourse <sup>1</sup>	Total Length (miles)	BLM Length (miles)	Free Flowing Determination	Outstandingly Remarkable Values <sup>2</sup>								Classification <sup>3</sup>	Region of comparison, if value found <sup>4</sup>	Notes
					Scenic	Recreation	Geological	Fish	Wildlife	Historic	Cultural	Other			
251	Willow Creek (Flat)	7.29	1.95	Yes											S026N048W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
252	Windy Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River	74.79	33.51	Yes											S031N029W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
253	Woods Creek	9.36	2.26	Yes											K023S004W. Not eligible-no ORV found.
254	Yellow River	72.27	70.16	Yes	C	C		Y	C				W	Yukon R.	S033N060W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.
255	Yukon River	214.29	13.24	Yes	C	C	C	Y		C	C		W	Regional	S021N074W. Found eligible for its fish resource values; tentatively classified as Wild.

The resource evaluations conducted and documented within Table 3 above were accomplished by the following BLM resource specialists:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role/Responsibility</b>	<b>Agency, Office</b>
Jenny Blanchard	Archeologist/Cultural and Historic	BLM, Anchorage Field Office
Merlyn Schelske	Fisheries Biologist/Fish Habitat	BLM, Anchorage Field Office
Jeff Kowalczyk	Recreation Planner/Visual and Recreation Resources	BLM, Anchorage Field Office
Bruce Seppi	Wildlife Biologist and Subsistence Coordinator/Wildlife and Subsistence	BLM, Anchorage Field Office
Joe Kurtak	Geologist	BLM, Anchorage Field Office

### Map Displays of WSR Eligibility

The following pages in this appendix display the maps of Wild and Scenic River eligibility for the following areas:

- North Nulato Hills
- South Nulato Hills
- Kuskokwim Mountains
- Tanana Kusko Lowlands Lime Hills
- Ahklun Mountains

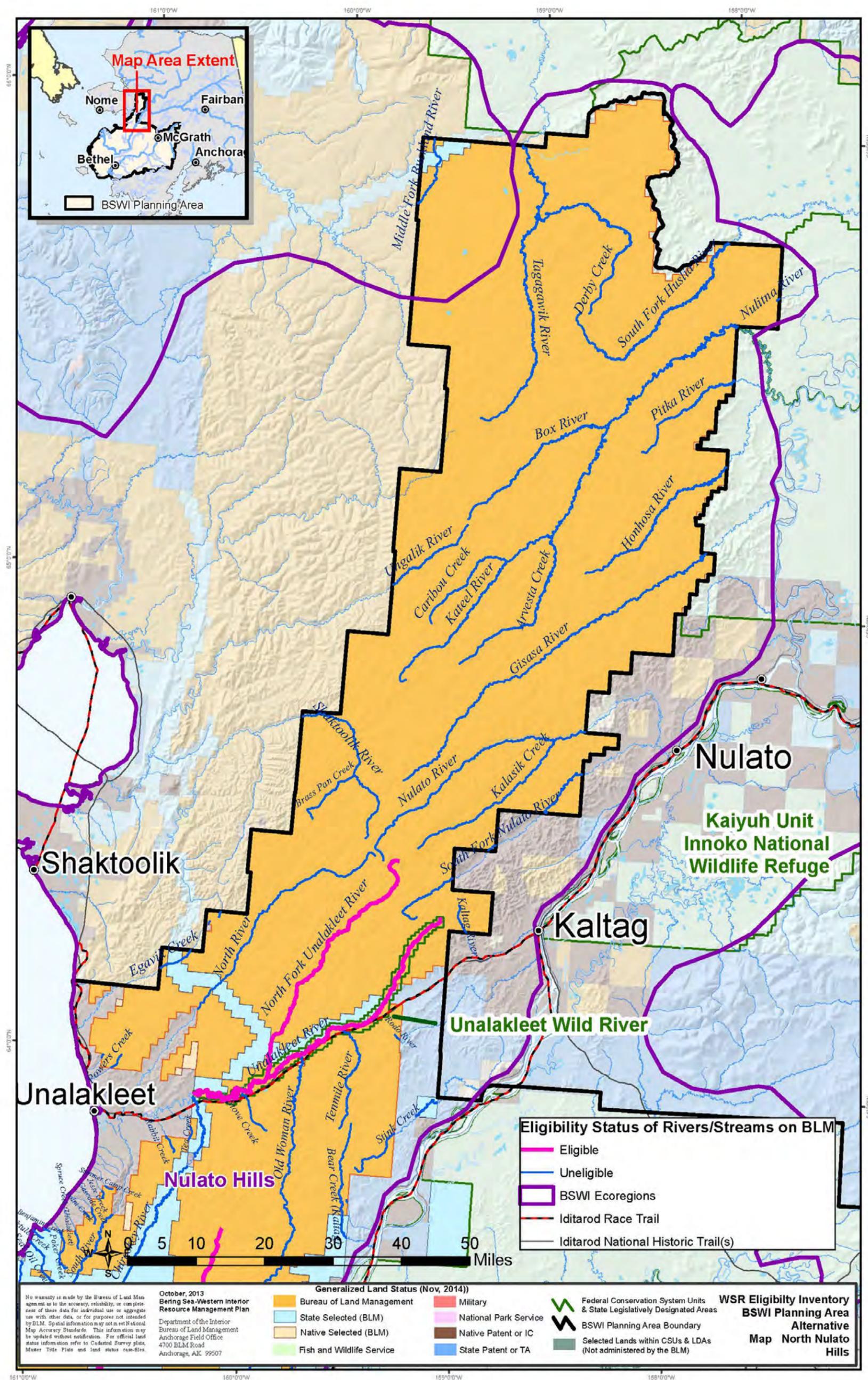


Figure 2. WSR Eligibility Map North Nulato Hills

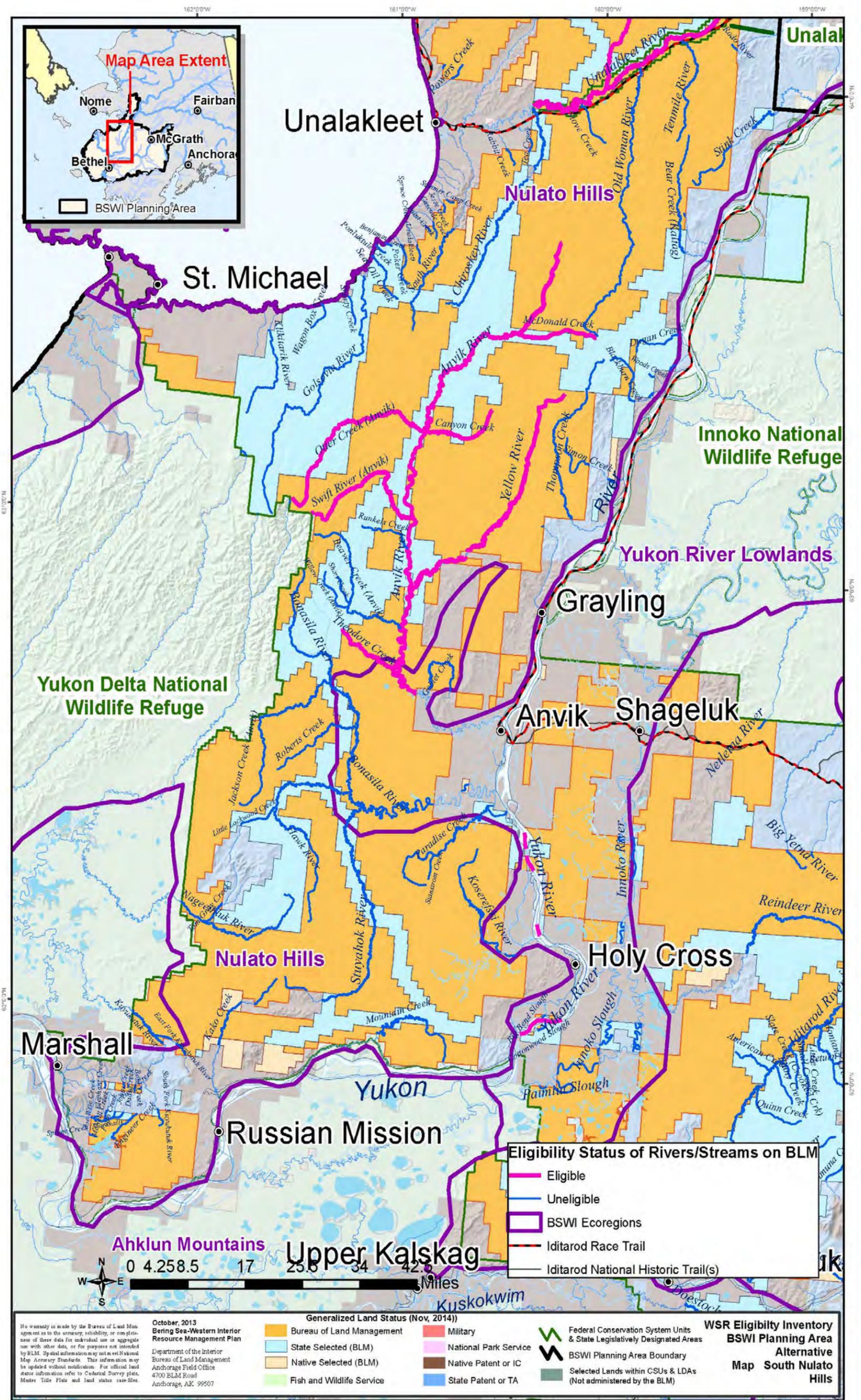


Figure 3. WSR Eligibility Map South Nulato Hills

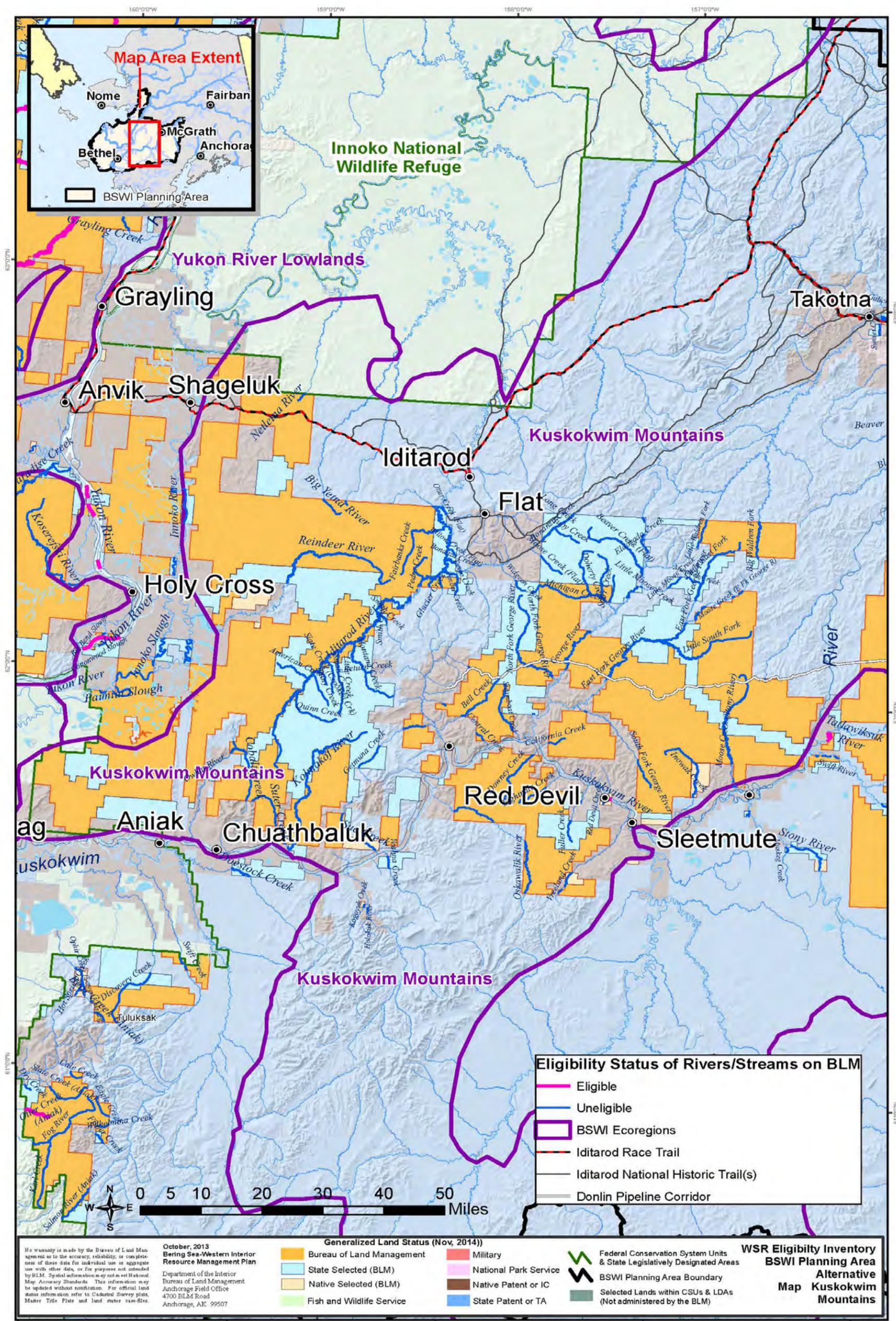


Figure 4. WSR Eligibility Map Kuskokwim Mountains

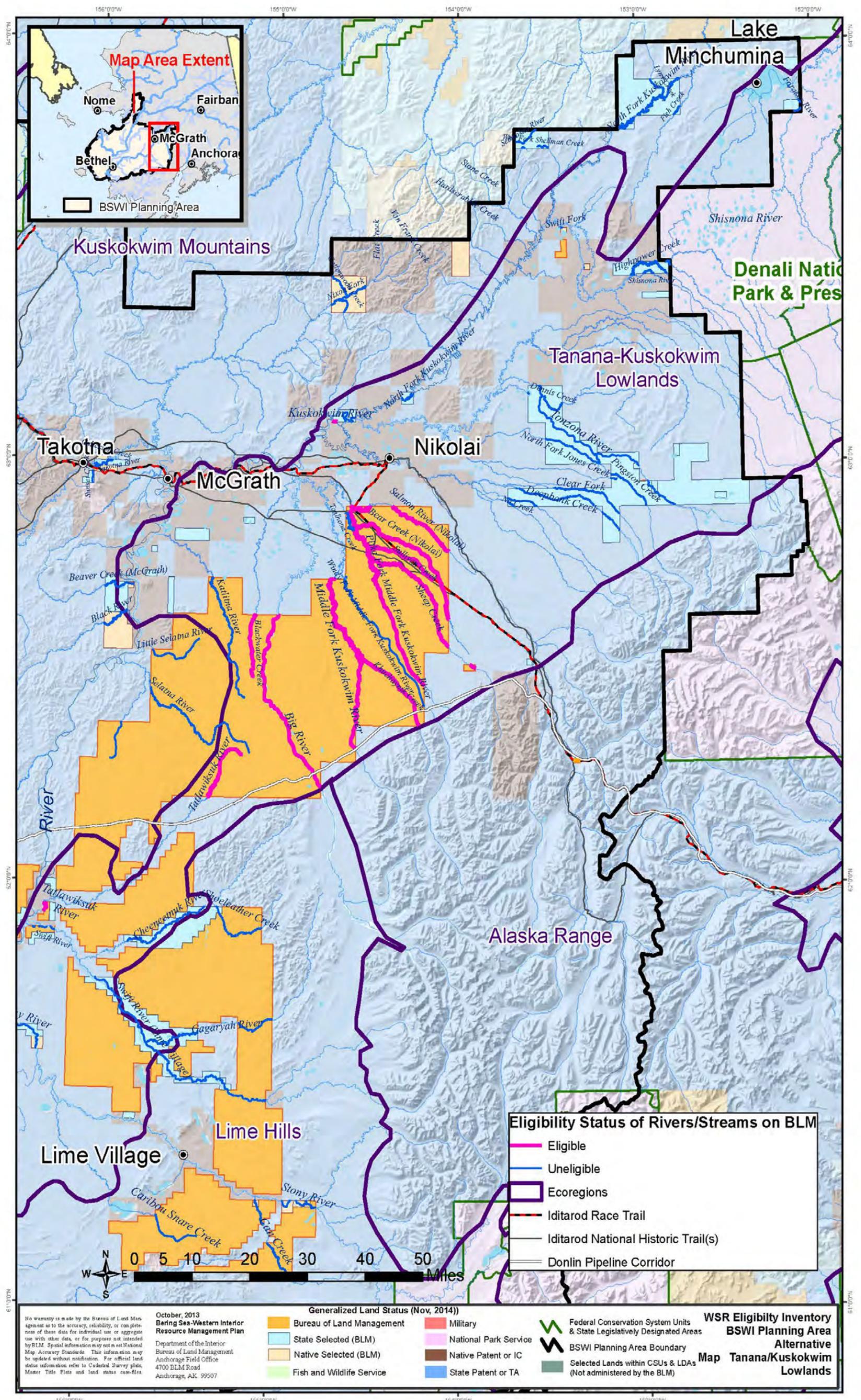


Figure 5. WSR Eligibility Map Tanana Kuskow Lowlands Lime Hills

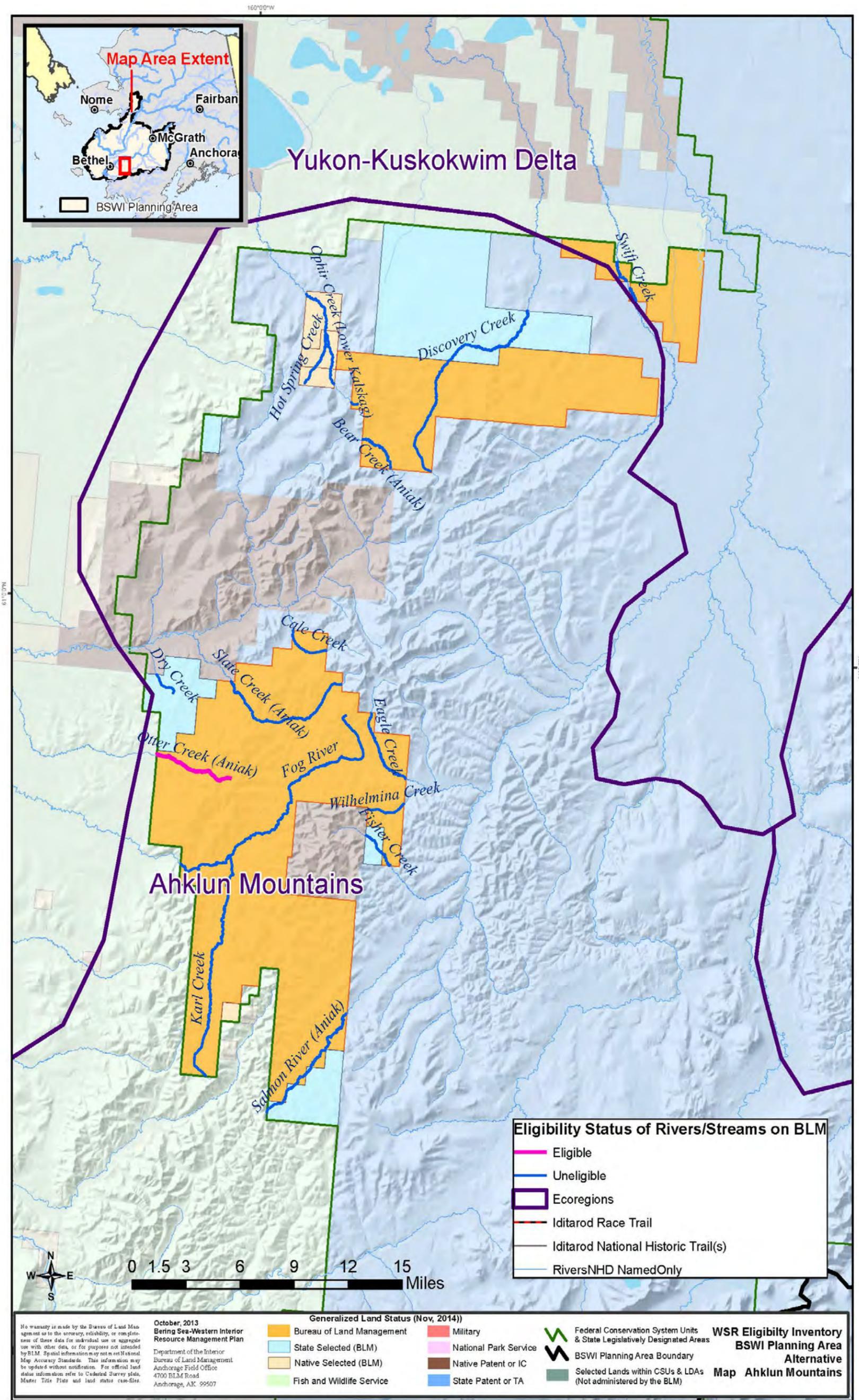


Figure 6. WSR Eligibility Map Ahklun Mountains